A supplemental subsurface investigation was conducted in the former hazardous materials storage area in July 1996. Two soil borings (15A and 15B) were advanced to depths of 40 feet bsg. Soil samples obtained from boring 15A revealed no detectable concentrations of VOCs. However, four analytes were detected in samples from boring 15B, including 1,1-DCE, PCE, TCE, and trichlorofluoromethane (Freon®11). The concentrations of TCE ranged from 10 ug/kg at 10 feet bsg, reached a maximum of 140 ug/kg at 25 feet bsg, decreased to 8 ug/kg at 35 feet bsg, and were non detect at a detection limit of 5 ug/kg at 40 feet bsg. Therefore, Kennedy/Jenks concluded that the lack of detections in soil samples from boring 15A suggests that:

- *soil contamination does not extend laterally beyond the concrete pad to the northwest*
- *the VOC's detected in boring 15B reached a maximum concentration at a depth of 25 feet bsg and did not extend vertically more than 35 feet*
- *the maximum concentrations in boring 15B correspond in depth with the maximum concentration found in the previously drilled boring 15. As an exception, the 1,1-DCE concentration is higher in 15B at 25 feet bsg than in boring 15. These data suggest that boring 15 is closer to the source of the soil contamination than boring 15B, and that the contamination dissipates over a short distance. A drain was located close to boring 15 and may have represented the source for these compounds in the soil. The drain was reportedly connected to the city sewer system.*

In April and May 1996, Kennedy/Jenks advanced one soil boring to 25 feet bsg adjacent to the clarifier located in Building 29. Soil samples were analyzed for TRPH, VOCs, and metals. The laboratory results indicated no detectable concentrations of TRPH or VOCs. In addition, metal concentrations in the analyzed samples were within expected natural ranges and below regulatory limits.

One 10,000-gallon waste coolant UST (UST I.D. No. 8T) was removed from the eastern side of Building 29 in March 1987. Some soils surrounding the UST had been impacted by petroleum hydrocarbons, but confirmation sampling following further excavation indicated that remaining petroleum hydrocarbon concentrations were below regulatory action levels. According to a letter dated January 18, 1988, Woodward Clyde, Consultants for MDAC, indicated that soil containing greater than 100 ppm TRPH would be excavated and removed.

Review of a historical drawing, dated 1945, shows three USTs located in or around Building 29. One 10,000-gallon diesel UST was located 120 feet north of the end of Building 44 (present day Building 29). In 1945, Building 29 was called Building 44 and was smaller than the present day structure. One